MAY. 1782. THE NUMB. 2711.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1782.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, May* 21, 1782.

WHEREAS on the 25th day of May, 1778, at a time when the Britiſh Parliament, Miniſtry and King were artfully attempting, by inſidious means, to divide and deſtroy theſe United States, the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, with a dignity becoming the Repreſentatives of a virtuous and free people, entered, unanimouſly, into the following reſolves, viz.

1. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Delegates or Deputies of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, are inveſted with an excluſive authority to treat with the King of Great-Britain, or Commiſſioners by him duly appointed, reſpecting a peace between the two countries.

2. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That any man, or body of men, who ſhall preſume to make any ſeparate or partial convention or agreement with the King of Great-Britain, or with any Commiſſioners or Commiſſioner under the crown of Great-Britain, ought to be conſidered and treated as open and avowed enemies of the United States of America.

3. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That this Houſe highly approve of the declaration of Congreſs, "That theſe United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with any commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, unleſs they ſhall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or elſe, in poſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the Independence of the ſaid States."

4. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Congreſs have no power, authority or right, to do any act, matter or thing whatſoever, that may have a tendency to yield up or abridge the ſovereignty and independence of this State, without its conſent previouſly obtained.

5. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That this Houſe will maintain, ſupport and defend the ſovereignty and independence of this State with their lives and fortunes.

6. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, forthwith to order the militia to hold themſelves in readineſs to act as occaſion may require."

And whereas there is the fulleſt evidence, that the ſame ſpirit of wickedneſs and folly which at that time governed the councils of the Britiſh nation, has excited the preſent rulers of that people, under more ſpecious names and pretences, to repeat the inſulting attempt. And whereas the people of a free State are entitled to the fulleſt and cleareſt information of the principles on which their repreſentatives, in the Executive as well as in the Legiſlative, mean to proceed in every great concern, this Council conceive it to be their duty to declare, that as they fully and unanimouſly approve of the ſaid recited reſolutions, ſo they determine to adhere ſtrictly to them on all occaſions.

And it is the unanimous opinion of this Council, that any propoſitions which may be made by the Court of Great-Britain, in any manner whatſoever, tending to violate the treaty ſubſiſting between us and our illuſtrious ally, ought to be treated with every mark of indignity and contempt. And, at the ſame time, this Council conſidering the advantages which nations derive from amity and commerce founded on good faith, eſteem and mutual intereſt, and well knowing the benefit which Great-Britain might derive from America, were ſhe to adopt principles of moderation, wiſdom and juſtice, cannot ſo far ſuppreſs their deſire for the general intereſt of mankind, and regard to the dignity of human nature, as not to feel ſome concern while they ſee that once powerful and reſpectable nation continuing to act upon principles, which if perſiſted in much longer muſt, by deſtroying all title to the eſteem, faith and confidence of theſe United States, render treaties of amity and commerce between us and them abſolutely and altogether impracticable.

Ordered, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, *Secretary*.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

Philadelphia, May 6th, 1782.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A SMALL number of gentlemen in this city, ſome little time ago, being ſtruck with the amazing ſucceſs of the ſocieties eſtabliſhed in Europe for recovering perſons apparently dead from drowning, &c. agreed to form themſelves into a ſociety for the ſame purpoſes, upon a plan nearly ſimilar to thoſe eſtabliſhments, by the name of the Humane Society. The expences attending it are defrayed by a voluntary ſubſcription from individuals. They have had much trouble in getting their apparatus as compleat as it is at preſent, but they can already, with ſenſible pleaſure, inform you, that they look upon their paſt labours with particular ſatisfaction, being convinced, with the eminent Doctor Fothergill, "that it may poſſibly do great good, but cannot do harm;" and they flatter themſelves, that they are now in a ſituation, from the arrangements which they have made, to afford immediate help to many of thoſe who ſhall be ſo unfortunate as to ſtand in need of their aſſiſtance.

Being deſirous, therefore, of promoting the welfare and happineſs of mankind, in as extenſive a manner as poſſible, they have thought it proper to publiſh, for your information, the report of one of their members, containing the treatment of a child who was happily recovered by his aſſiſtance, from a ſtate of apparent death from drowning, together with the circumſtances that happened before he came.

CASE.

ON the 21ſt of March, 1782, about two o'clock, P. M. Rowland Oliver, a child, ſix years old, playing with ſome ſhavings on Knox's wharff, Southwark, accidentally fell into the Delaware, and there lay, agreeable to the moſt accurate calculation, about ten minutes, at which time one Nathaniel Hooton, who was at work near the ſpot, found him and carried him haſtily home, which was near at hand, being then, to appearance, deprived of life. The family, as it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, was exceedingly alarmed, and ſent as quick as poſſible for Doctor Benjamin Duffield; in the mean time, concluding they ought not to be idle in ſo deſperate a caſe, they ſtripped off all his clothes immediately, ſlapped him with their hands, rubbed him with woollen cloths dipped in ſpirits, &c. After the arrival of the Doctor, thoſe means were made uſe of by him, which are preſcribed by the ſociety in ſuch inſtances, and to their great ſatisfaction they were attended with perfect ſucceſs.

DOCTOR DUFFIELD'S REPORT.

AS it is the requeſt of the ſociety, of which I am a member, to be furniſhed with a hiſtory of the caſe of Rowland Oliver, a child of ſix years of age, who lately was drowned near Queen-ſtreet wharff, in the diſtrict of Southwark, I ſhall relate it for their ſatisfaction in as few words as poſſible; and if by the well atteſted ſucceſs in this inſtance, the incredulity of ſome of our fellow citizens can be removed, and the induſtry of others excited to endeavour the reſtoration of thoſe who may be equally unfortunate with the ſubject of the following relation, I, amongſt others of the Humane Society, ſhall be moſt amply gratified for our exertions.

On the 21ſt day of March laſt, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, I was haſtily called to viſit a child who had fallen in the water and was drowned. The weather was cold, as, from the beſt of my information, the mercury in the thermometer was a few degrees below the point of freezing. As I obeyed the ſummons immedia ely, I found the child in a ſtate of apparent death, or in the language of Phyſicians, in an aſphyxia, of which no better definition can be given than that of the learned and elegant Sauvages;

"*Omnium, motuum et ſenſuum apparens ceſſatio, mortem ſæpe referens.*"

His body was ſtiff and cold; his feet and hands in that ſtate of paleneſs and chilline's always attending the firſt and irrevocable ſymptoms of ſpeedy diſſolution; his pulſe was gone and not to be diſcovered in any part of his body; his lower jaw was fallen; his throat and breaſt livid and inflated; his reſpiration ſuſpended, and every function, neceſſary and auxiliary to life, was ſtopped as if not once more to be performed; his face was diſtorted as if from agony, and his wide ſtretched eye-lids ſeemed only to wait the friendly hand of pity to cloſe them as it were for ever.

The clothes were ſtripped from him, and the byſtanders had began to rub him with warm rum. I immediately ordered his body to be wiped perfectly dry, and dry w ollen cloths to be ſubſtituted in the room of thoſe dipped in the ſpirits. The frictio s were performed ſteadily and with a gradual increaſe of force, particularly on his breaſt, belly and back, for the ſpace of twenty minutes, during which time his feet were immerged in hot water, without the ſmalleſt ſign of life appearing, when, endeavouring to force an emetic down his throat, I felt a ſmall vermicular motion of the artery at the wriſt as I held his right hand: this gave me an earneſt of ſucceſs. I inſpired the byſtanders with a firm expectation of his recovery, and their efforts were redoubled. In a few ſeconds the muſcles of his throat were relaxed, and the emetic of ſome drops of the antimonial wine were poured into his ſtomach; a ſtimulating clyſter was adminiſtered; the emetic operated, and but a very ſmall quantity of water was ejected; his extremities became relaxed, his eyes rolled and convulſions came on, without giving us time to obſerve the progreſſions of returning animation, or mark the limits of the ſtruggle between death and nature. When the circulation began to be renewed, a few ounces of blood were drawn from his arm, yet his convulſions laſted near twenty-five minutes. He then began to ſpeak, and took ſeveral draughts of warm wine and water; his clyſter operated, and in the evening I had the pleaſure of ſeeing him ſenſible and deſcriptive of his paſt danger. The fever which enſued laſted until morning, and he was then as well and as playful as before the accident.

B. D.

Publiſhed by Order of the Society,

BENJAMIN SAY, *Secretary*.

N. B The apparatus belonging to the Society are put into ſix different boxes, each containing a proper ſett, with ſome neceſſary medicines, having plain and full directions for their uſe placed on the inſide of the lid of each box. They are depoſited at different places along the river, viz. at Col. Benjamin Eyre's, Kenſington, Joſeph Vandyke's, Northern Liberty Ferry, William Milnor's, Old Ferry, Thomas Pryor's, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Samuel Read's, hatter, at the Drawbridge, and at Thomas Penroſe's, in Penn-ſtreet, Southwark; at either of which places application is to be made whenever occaſion requires their uſe.

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Friday, March* 8.

WHEN the private buſineſs of the day was finiſhed, Lord John Cavendiſh addreſſed the Speaker. The buſineſs, he ſaid, to which he took the liberty to call the attention of the Houſe, was of the moſt ſerious nature, and of the laſt importance to the ſtate. The great and ſplendid empire of Britain was nearly overturned; calamity, diſgrace and diſaſters were pouring upon us from every quarter; and the meaſure of our misfortunes was likely to be ſoon compleated by the loſs of all our dominions in America and the Weſt-Indies. If it was yet poſſible to prevent any part of ſuch diſaſters from being compleated, it was only by inveſtigating the cauſe of our calamities; for until that ſhould be aſcertained, it would be impoſſible to find out, or apply a remedy to the evil. In endeavouring to explore that cauſe, and aſcertaining the moſt effectual means to remove it, he aſſured the Houſe he was not under the influence of any other paſſion than that of love for his country; from the preſent Miniſtry, either collectively or individually, he had never received a perſonal incivility; and therefore the gratification of reſentment could not be aſcribed to him as a motive for the meaſures he was going to propoſe. He never had aſked or received a favour from any former Adminiſtration, that he had ſupported; and he was determined, let who would be Miniſters, never to aſk a favour at their hands; therefore he hoped the Houſe would give him credit, when he aſſured them, that in any change of Miniſters, he entertained not the leaſt idea of any perſonal intereſt to himſelf; if he could ſerve his country, the great object of his wiſhes would be compleatly gratified.

He intended to propoſe to the Houſe a ſtring of reſolutions, ſo clearly founded in fact, that he did not know that any one could venture to controvert them. When he looked round for the cauſes of our calamities, the firſt thing that ſtruck him, was the profuſion with which the public ſupplies had been voted. The ſums already voted for the preſent diſaſtrous and diſgraceful war, under the three heads of navy, army and ordnance, amounted to the immenſe total of 100,000,000 l. to this ſum he might add the difference between the Navy debt at the end of the year 1774, and that of the preſent year; which, with a few items ſtill to be voted for the ſervice of the current year, would ſwell the total to 103,000,000 l. The taxes which the war had made it neceſſary to impoſe already exceeded 3,000,000 l. What a difference in the ſums! What a difference in the conſequences of the expenditure of both! At the end of the laſt war, the whole world was at our feet; and there was not in the world a navy but our own. In this diſgraceful war, we have already ſpent infinitely more money, and purchaſed nothing but loſſes and diſgrace. America was gone, Minorca was no more, and our dominion in the Weſt-Indies nearly annihilated; while our navy was every where inferior to that of our numerous and combined enemies.

Could the nation, if woeful experience had not demonſtrated it, have imagined or ſuſpected, from the ſums voted for the navy, that we ſhould be every where inferior to the enemy, on an element where we uſed to ride triumphant, and where we had been fondly taught to think that we ſhould ſtill continue to triumph? No man could have thought ſuch a thing, if he had read the liſt of ſums voted by Parliament for the uſe of the navy. During the peace, the naval eſtabliſhment had been kept up ſo high, that it doubled any former peace eſtabliſhment in this kingdom; the reaſon aſſigned was, that it had become neceſſary always to have a reſpectable naval force in readineſs for ſudden emergencies, and to keep in awe the neighbouring maritime powers. But had that object been accompliſhed? Had the neighbouring powers been kept in awe? The very reverſe; for they were ſuffered to raiſe a moſt formidable marine, whilſt our own, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſums voted for it, ſeemingly decreaſed in proportion as that of our enemies increaſed. If this was an event which, from the nature of things, might have been expected, why had Miniſters ſhewn ſo little foreſight as to provoke the different wars in which we were actually engaged? The American war, the ſource and origin of all the others, might ſurely have been avoided; but ſince Miniſters had raſhly and unwiſely run into it, why had they not taken the wiſe precaution of ſecuring friends on the continent, in order to prevent a war with France and the reſt of the Houſe of Bourbon? This was an unpardonable neglect which Miniſters could not attempt to palliate, but by a defence, which, of itſelf, would be ſufficient to prove that they were unfit to govern a ſtate; namely, by proving, that they wanted foreſight. He feared they wanted ſomething elſe; he feared they wanted their ſenſes; for upon no other ground could he account for the war into which they had hurried us with Holland. The Dutch were our oldeſt friends and allies; they had been allied to us for more than a century; they were bound to us by a thouſand ties of of intereſt and of principle; but theſe ties were diſſevered; and they, our old friends and allies, were pronounced to be enemies. This was a fatal declaration; and though ſome gentlemen might think, that as yet we had not ſuffered any thing from the Dutch war, yet, if they would look into the ordnance eſtimate for the preſent year, they would find there ſome monuments of our diſgrace; and muſt ſoon be convinced that we have already felt the Dutch war extremely burdenſome. For the better defence of our coaſt, a chain of fortifications had been erected along the coaſt of the north of Scotland, to protect it from the Dutch. This meaſure was at once expenſive and diſgraceful: it evinced the weakneſs of our fleet, the decreaſe of our marine. In the laſt war no ſuch fortifications had been erected; they were not neceſſary; our navy then was equal both to the defence of our own coaſt, and the annoyance of that of our enemies; but thoſe days are no more; the navy of England was comparatively gone, and with it all our glory! but by whoſe fault was our navy gone? Was it by the fault of Parliament? The very reverſe; for excluſive of the immenſe ſums voted for that ſervice ſince the beginning of the war, no leſs than 25,000,000 l. had been voted for it during the peace. Such had been the liberality of Parliament---This liberality was requited by the moſt ſhameful neglect.

But this was not the only loſs we had ſuſtained by the war with the Dutch; it had cramped our operations in other quarters, and greatly ſerved the purpoſes of the Houſe of Bourbon, as it diverted a conſiderable part of our naval force, which might have been better employed againſt our natural and inveterate enemies. If in their weak and backward ſtate of preparation the Dutch had cauſed ſo great and fatal a diverſion of our naval force, what had we not to dread from them in the next campaign, when they ſhould be in a better condition to annoy us?

Would gentlemen then think that he ſpoke raſhly, or uncharitably, when he ſhould ſay, that the preſent calamitous ſituation of the country had been produced by the want of foreſight in the Miniſters previous to the war, and their miſmanagement ſince its commencement? If this was true, and he believed the review of their adminiſtration would demonſtrate it, would not gentlemen allow that it would be highly improper to truſt them any longer? Gentlemen were at liberty to do as they ſhould think proper; for his part he would propoſe thoſe reſolutions which his regard for the welfare of his country had ſuggeſted to him; and if they ſhould be carried, he would follow them with another for an addreſs to the King, not ſpecifically to remove any one Miniſter, or to point out any man, or ſett of men, to his Majeſty, as the moſt proper perſons to ſerve him; but merely to pray, that his Majeſty would take ſuch ſteps, and make ſuch arrangements in his Council, as ſhould prevent the total ruin of the country.

His firſt reſolution, he ſaid, was, "That it appears to this Houſe, that in the proſecution of the preſent war, from the year 1775 to 1782, a ſum exceeding 100,000,000l. had been expended by this country." The proof of this propoſition, he ſaid, was in the journals under the heads of the votes for navy, army and ordnance, for the different years, which votes, when added to one another, would produce more than that ſum.

The ſecond reſolution was, "That we had loſt, of our ancient dominions in America, thirteen provinces, excepting the poſts now occupied by our armies at New-York, Savannah, Halifax, and Charleſtown; and alſo of our new-acquired poſſeſſions, Eaſt-Florida; in the Weſt-Indies, ſeveral of our moſt valuable iſlands, while the remainder were threatened with the moſt imminent danger from the inferiority of our fleet; and, in Europe, the iſland of Minorca."

The third, "That we were actually at war with America, France, Spain and Holland, without one ſingle ally to aſſiſt us."

The 4th and laſt, "That ſuch a melancholy national ſituation muſt be aſcribed to want of foreſight in the firſt inſtance, and ſubſequent miſmanagement in the Miniſters."

Lord John read his four reſolutions to the Houſe, that it might be known to what ex ent he intended to go, and then concluded by regularly moving the firſt.

Mr. Powys ſeconded the motion. He, as well as the noble Lord who preceded him, diſclaimed all perſonal reſentment againſt any man in office: He had no communication with any of them out of the Houſe; and therefore it was impoſſible for him to have any perſonal animoſity againſt any one of them. He declared that it was a matter of the moſt perfect indifference to him, by what ſett of men the country was governed, provided it was well governed, and that if it was now only a ſtruggle for places and power between two parties, he would ſit a ſilent and indifferent ſpectator of the conteſt. But the queſtion was not now, *who* ſhould govern the State; but whether there ſhould be left any part of the State to be governed. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon had ſaid a few days ago, that if Parliament ſhould withdraw its confidence from him he would reſign----that period was come; the confidence of Parliament was withdrawn, and the ſhackles with which the Houſe had thought it neceſſary to fetter his hands were the ſtrongeſt proof of it. The noble Lord had given the Houſe a ſpecimen of the ſpeech he ſhould make at the moment of his reſignation. Would to God he had pronounced it at the proper theatre---at St James's, in the preſence of his Majeſty! Whenever the happy moment ſhould arrive when that noble Lord, to the unſpeakable joy of the nation, ſhould really go to his Sovereign to reſign his employments, he hoped he would not forget to draw to the King a picture of the flouriſhing ſtate in which he found his Majeſty's empire, when the government of it was entruſted to his hands, and the ruinous condition in which he was about to leave all that remained of it. The noble Lord had ſaid alſo, that it was to prevent confuſion that he

had remained in office. The Houſe would judge how far the noble Lord was candid in his declaration, and how far it was founded in truth, when they ſhould take the trouble to conſider who were the men moſt likely to ſucceed him, and what were the principles to which they pledged themſelves. The firſt thing to which theſe men ſtood pledged when they ſhould get into office, was to check profuſion and prodigality in the expenditure of the public money. This was one reaſon for Miniſters to be afraid, that confuſion would be introduced into government if œconomy ſhould be made to ſucceed to prodigality. Theſe men ſtood pledged alſo to explore the dark receſſes of that *ſanctum ſanctorum* of government---the civil liſt; and to lop off the uſeleſs and unneceſſary branches of that eſtabliſhment, and apply the ſavings to the purpoſes of the ſtate. They ſtood pledged, in fine, to purſue ſome plans of improvement in the manner of ſending Repreſentatives to Parliament. They did not ſtand pledged to adopt viſionary plans; but ſuch as would really tend to cut off the cauſes of corruption in the conſtitution of Parliament. Such were the men from whom the noble Lord was apprehenſive of confuſion; but with how much cauſe the Houſe would form its own judgment. Among thoſe men were ſome of the firſt abilities in the kingdom; ſome who were the Repreſentatives of the moſt opulent families in the nation; others among them were the deſcendants of all that was great, all that was illuſtrious. Among them was the ſon (heir to his father's virtues and unexampled talents) of a man who had carried the greatneſs of the Britiſh name to the very higheſt pinnacle of glory, and who had quitted the reins of government only when he found that, by a ſecret but baleful influence, he was no longer able, with honor to himſelf or ſafety to the ſtate, to execute thoſe counſels which he was not permitted to direct. Among them were thoſe men who invariably ſtood firm in the poſſeſſion of thoſe principles to which his Majeſty's family owed the crown; and yet, from ſuch men, the noble Lord pretended to apprehend confuſion.----Rebellion raged in the extremities of the empire; and our State Phyſicians, without the leaſt concern, were going to get rid of it by amputation; but they were alarmed indeed, leſt the dreadful diſorder of œconomy ſhould ſeize the vitals of government, and cruſh their adminiſtration.

To draw a juſt and proper contraſt between theſe men and the preſent Miniſters, he would trouble the Houſe with a ſhort analyſis of the latter. To begin with the youngeſt in office; he would ſay the American Secretary gave no great reaſon to hope, that ſuch meaſures would be purſued, as would be for the benefit of the nation. The Houſe knew what had been the principles of that gentleman, and if he ſhould adhere to them, the nation had no reaſon to rejoice at his appointment; ſince he came into office, he had given a kind of ſketch of his political creed; he could not call it a ſincere profeſſion of faith; on the contrary, he muſt look upon it, at beſt, but an inſtance of *occaſional conformity*; he recanted no former error; he abjured no former principle; but ſeemed only to give way a little to the temper of the times; he had once been loud in oppoſition, but was now ſo drenched in the lees of miniſterial complacency, that all the ſtarch and buckram of his character was gone; and he himſelf reduced to the moſt perfect ſtate of pliability.

The noble Lord in the blue ribbon was of a no leſs pliant texture: He ſcarcely had a principle of his own to follow; but led on by the impulſe of ſecret and unknown influence, his principles were ſwallowed up, and he blindly ſubmitted to adopt thoſe of other men.

In the other Houſe of Parliament, there were Miniſters of whom as little good can be ſaid as of thoſe he had already mentioned. Lord Stormont filled the office of one of the Secretaries of State; but what treaties had ever been ſigned by him? In what inſtance had he ſhewn himſelf a ſtateſman or a politician? Perhaps he might receive accounts at his office, the accounts of the marriages, births or deaths of Princes on the continent, which he notified to the King: but here ended all his politics: how far he was a proper perſon to treat of peace with America, might be preſumed from one of his anſwers---" his Majeſty's Miniſters receive letters from rebels, only when they ſue for pardon."

Lord Hillſborough was another Miniſter in another Houſe: All he would ſay of him was, that he had once correſponded with America; and the traces of his correſpondence had not yet been worn out of the memory of the Americans: Of the naval Miniſter, he would ſay nothing: for it was out of his power to deſcribe his character as he ought: he believed, however, the Houſe did not want a deſcription; nothing could ſhew it better than a review of the hiſtory of his adminiſtration at the Board of Admiralty.

Theſe were the men who remained in office for the purpoſe of preventing confuſion; and of preventing it on the part of men, from whom order, regularity and ſucceſs, might with more propriety be expected, than confuſion apprehended. Would the gentlemen who had hitherto ſupported Miniſters conſider attentively the contraſt, and ſay that they deſerve to be ſtill ſupported? He was ready to admit that many gentlemen of the moſt independent fortunes had ſupported them from principle; but how greatly had their number decreaſed! how few of this deſcription of gentlemen ſtill adhered to them!

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vaſto.

As to the reſolutions read by the noble lord, he believed them to be ſtrictly founded in truth: noone could deny his noble friend's premiſes; he was of opinion that few would dare to controvert his concluſions: and he had not a doubt but, if the noble Lord in the blue ribbon ſhould ſet aſide his contractors and the few friends who might vote with him from private friendſhip, the reſolution which he got up to ſecond would be carried by ſuch a majority, as would make the noble Lord heartily aſhamed of his minority.

Mr. Martyn ſpoke a few words in favour of the motion, and read, as part of his ſpeech, a paſſage from Junius, in which that writer, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, treats the name of Lord North with ſome degree of aſperity.

The Secretary at War roſe next. He admitted that the fact ſtated in the reſolution before the Houſe was unqueſtionably true, but ſtill it would in his opinion be very impolitic in parliament to come to ſuch a reſolution; not only becauſe it would make known to our enemees every ſecret relative to our finance, with which they are not already very fully acquainted; but it would expreſs a degree of impatience under our diſtreſſes, which muſt neceſſarily be detrimental to us in a negociation for peace: to ſtate our heavy and accumulated expences would argue a moſt heartfelt wearineſs of the war; and of courſe would imply an impatience to get rid of it: from ſuch a preliminary to peace, no good was to be expected; it would declare to the enemy, that being ſick of, and exhauſted by the war, we were ready to purchaſe peace on any terms: this would be dangerous language to hold to an enemy, and the truer the more dangerous.

The war in which we were engaged with America was undoubtedly unſucceſsful; but it was not the leſs juſt in its principle; it was undertaken to defend the rights of Parliament; and the general voice of the people had concurred in the juſtice of that meaſure. If we found ourſelves now, after a tedious and unſucceſsful war, obliged to relinquiſh the object of it, we were exactly in the ſame ſituation in which the moſt powerful and moſt wiſe nations ſtood in their turn. The Houſe of Auſtria and the Houſe of Bourbon, had each been exhauſted and almoſt ruined. It was true, indeed, that, at the end of laſt war, our power had been carried to the moſt unexpected height, but that is the very reaſon why we were now without allies; for it was the natural conſequence of great power to excite envy, and envy produces enemies. Our greatneſs was formidable to Europe, and Europe, perhaps, rejoiced at ſeeing us cruſhed. Auſtria and Bourbon had been too formidable to their neighbours; and their neighbours combined to ruin them in turn. We were the third great power that had been humbled; and the ſame cauſe which gave birth to leagues in thoſe times produced a ſimilar one againſt us now, and kept the powers, not immediately concerned in it, from joining with us. This was the true reaſon why we were without allies; and Miniſters ſtood perfectly innocent on that head. He did not mean to combat the truth of the reſolution before the Houſe; but he was clearly of opinion, that it would be highly inexpedient to agree to it in the preſent poſture of affairs; and therfore, in order to get rid of it, without giving a negative to what he could not deny, he would (and accordingly did) move for the order of the day.

Mr. T. Townſhend replied, but argued principally on general topics: he thought the office of Secretary of State for the American department totally unneceſſary, ſince America was gone; and he held it to be juſt as ridiculous to retain the title after the thing was gone, as to hear the King of Sardinia call himſelf King of Cyprus and Jeruſalem.

Mr. Secretary Ellis rejoiced that the reſolution before the Houſe would afford gentlemen an opportunity to declare whether their confidence in the preſent Miniſtry was dead or not; it was not manly to purſue a ſyſtem of motion-making, tending always to remove Miniſters, but ſtill ſtudiouſly avoiding the moſt effectual way to remove them. If it was true, as gentlemen were pleaſed to aſſert, that Parliament no longer had confidence in the preſent ſervants of the Crown; if the fact was as it was ſtated, a direct motion to that effect could not fail of ſucceſs: the preſent motion was of that nature; and therefore he rejoiced that the moment was come, when the Miniſters, and their friends, and their enemies, and the world at large, might be able to aſcertain the truth of the aſſertion ſo frequently made in that Houſe, that Miniſters had totally loſt the confidence of Parliament. He was willing to admit that Parliament, in paſſing the vote of Wedneſday ſe'nnight, had given the leading ſymptoms of a want of confidence in the ſervants of the Crown; it was therefore his wiſh, as well as that of the moſt determined enemies to adminiſtration, that the Houſe would this day come to a final deciſion on the ſubject, and declare openly that they had no confidence in Miniſters, if ſuch was the caſe.

An Honourable Gentleman had thought it a bad omen, that *he* had not recanted any former error: he certainly had not recanted; for he did not ſee that he had been in any error. He had voted for the American war from principle, but he did not depart from that principle in concurring now with other gentlemen, that circumſtances had happened, which rendered it neceſſary to abandon the object of the war. No man wiſhed more ardently for peace than he did; and though his noble friend (North) and he had on Wedneſday laſt been left in a minority, they did not at all differ from the majority of the Houſe on that day in the principle of the queſtion; it was merely upon the expedience that he had differed from the majority. The honourable member had thought proper to charge him with exceſſive pliability of character, becauſe, now that he was in office, he was willing to purſue meaſures oppoſite to thoſe for which he voted before he had been called to his Majeſty's councils. The honourable gentleman ſhould have ſaid at the ſame time, that circumſtances had happened which had altered the nature of the conteſt, and made it neceſſary to depart from thoſe principles upon which the war was undertaken, with the tide of popular applauſe in its favour. To thoſe circumſtances he had bowed; his principles were ſtill the ſame: he only thought that now they ought not to be enforced.---It could not be ſaid that there were any very great temptations to induce him to accept of the office which he now filled.

At the time he accepted the ſeal, he was in poſſeſſion of a lucrative employment, without reſponſibility; he had then, as it had been ſaid on a former occaſion, a warm comfortable bed, from which he had ſlept into the ſhip of ſtate in the midſt of ſtorm and tempeſt; by this change he was called to a place of reſponſibility, and, from the late reſolution of Parliament, of ſome danger. Theſe circumſtances being conſidered, he believed gentlemen could find very little cauſe for this extraordinary pliability with which he was accuſed.

To the reſolution before the Houſe he muſt declare himſelf an enemy; becauſe, though no good whatever could ariſe from it, much miſchief might be produced by it. The enemy, he was well aware, was undoubtedly acquainted with the ſtate of our expences; but ſtill, if thoſe expences were ſent out into the world, authenticated and ſanctioned by that Houſe, the conſequences would be, that our enemies would think we were falling into deſpair; and they would in proportion riſe in their terms, as they ſaw us proclaim to the world that we were exhauſted. Peace was his earneſt wiſh, but he could not think ſuch a peace, as muſt follow ſuch declarations, worth wiſhing for. Gentlemen he believed would confeſs with him, that the man who ſhould adviſe the Congreſs to declare to the world that their reſources were exhauſted, that they had overburdened their conſtituents, and that their paper money was not worth a farthing, and who ſhould give this advice for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſafe and honourable peace, muſt abſolutely be an ideot or a madman. Would not gentlemen ſuppoſe a man to be out of his ſenſes, who, after having ſupported for a long time a very expenſive law ſuit, ſhould go to the oppoſite Attorney, and, by way of inducing him to compromiſe the matter, ſhould tell him, that he was reduced to the laſt farthing; that he could no longer ſee counſel; and that unleſs the matter ſhould be compromiſed, he ſhould be under the neceſſity of giving up the ſuit? Would any man ſay, that ſuch is the language by which the Attorney could be perſuaded into the compromiſe? Certainly not; and yet thoſe who ſhould vote for the reſolution before the Houſe, would hold exactly a ſimilar language to obtain peace; and probably with as good an effect. He would ſuggeſt another conſideration againſt the reſolution.

We had been unſucceſsful, it was true; but then were gentlemen ready to ſay poſitively, that thoſe who planned our meaſures, and thoſe only, were to blame? It was poſſible that many of the plans might have miſcarried, through the fault of thoſe who were to carry them into execution; he really did not mean to accuſe any one; but he wanted merely to ſhew the fallacy, nay, the injuſtice of the poſition---that if a meaſure miſcarries, the perſons who planned it are ſolely reſponſible. Perhaps, in many caſes, neither the perſons who planned, nor the perſons who were to execute, were in fact to blame; the wiſdom of Providence, which baffled the foreſight and wiſdom of men, might have decreed that we ſhould be unſucceſsful.

The honourable member had conſidered him as a Miniſter; true he was one, but he had been ſo very ſhort a time in office, that the honourable gentleman could not as yet ſay that he had done any thing to deſerve cenſure; indeed, though he was certainly reſponſible for every thing that he had taken a ſhare in, in the Cabinet, ſtill, to ſpeak properly, he had as yet performed only one ſingle official act; and he was happy to know, that, far from being cenſured, it was applauded by all deſcriptions of men; that act was the appointment of Sir Guy Carleton to the chief command of the army in America. Mr. Ellis concluded by calling upon gentlemen on his own ſide of the Houſe, and adjuring them, as men of honour and as Chriſtians, to vote againſt the motion for the order of the day, and to ſupport the reſolution of the noble Lord, if they in their conſcience had, like gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe, really loſt all confidence in the preſent Miniſtry.

Mr. Burke replied to Mr. Ellis in a moſt admirable vein of wit and humour; but to follow him through it, would be a taſk as impoſſible as to fix Proteus to a ſingle form. He compared Mr. Ellis to a Doctor, a Lawyer, and a Divine, and under each of theſe names, he made the Houſe laugh heartily at the expence of Mr. Secretary. When the latter laid the miſcarriage of our affairs at the door of Providence, Mr. Burke contended that he blaſphemed, in aſcribing to Providence the blunders and errors of a weak adminiſtration. There was a radical error, he ſaid, in the outſet of our proceedings. Gibraltar ſeemed to have been put into our hands by Providence, as a proper ſtation for a fleet, by which we might prevent all communication between that part of Spain which is waſhed by the Mediterranean and that which is waſhed by the Ocean. The ſame fleet likewiſe would prevent a communication between the Mediterranean, France and the Ocean; and it was an undoubted fact, that we never had ſtationed a fleet there yet, without deriving a complete ſuperiority from it. We ſhould in the next place have a ſecond fleet to watch the port of Breſt, the ſource of all activity in the French navy; and a third fleet in the Baltic to block it up, intercept the carrying of ſtores to the enemy, or awe the Northern Powers. With three fleets, ſo ſtationed in the beginning of the war, we might have bid defiance to the united power of France and Spain; but having omitted to ſtation thoſe fleets, and from that omiſſion been ourſelves reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, it was impious and blaſphemous to aſcribe our loſſes to Providence.

From the plan of operations laid down by our Miniſters, we had not only loſt the advantage we might have derived from Gibraltar, but we were put to an immenſe expence to defend it. The expence of the ſiege, for one year, excluſive of the pay of the garriſon, amounted to 569 oool. and with a few items which he knew it would coſt, he might uſe the round number of 600 oool. Now this was a ſum equal to the income of the King of Sardinia; or to the net revenue of the kingdom of Ireland ſome few years ago; ſo that the revenue of a kingdom was ſpent in defending a rock, which would not feed half a dozen rabbits. This money would maintain fifteen ſhips of the line, which ſtationed there would have ſaved America. Some might think the money well ſpent on Gibraltar as an out-poſt, that would keep the enemy employed far from us, and ſo prevent them from making a deſcent upon Great-Britain; but the fact was otherwiſe; for under Admiral Darby we had been obliged to ſend out naval force to the relief of that place, and leave our coaſts naked and defenceleſs in his abſence.

He took a view of the improvidence of our contracts: He mentioned, that for the legion of Colonel Tarleton, which could not be numerous, Meſſrs. Muir and Atkinſon had ſent out oats to the amount of 80,000l. (36,000l. prime coſt, the reſt for the freight) for one year's conſumption. The proviſions for the whole army were charged with the ſame profuſion; and from the articles of proviſions, one would imagine that our troops were ſent out for the purpoſe of eating only: Their numbers at the moſt were not 40,000; and yet there was a charge for proviſions of 1,200 000l. He found charged alſo for preſents to the Indians about 100 000l. He ſhuddered at the purpoſes for which this money had been given; and lamented that it had not been employed in augmenting our navy, as it might have added two ſhips of 50 guns to our fleet; as the 80,000l. for oats for Colonel Tarleton's legion, would have added two frigates to it.

After a variety of obſervations, Mr. Burke concluded, by expreſſing his hearty approbation of the reſolution before the Houſe.

(The remainder in our next.)

BOSTON, May 13.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, April 17.

"We have various reports of an engagement between the fleets of de Graſſe and Rodney, which is avowed to be the moſt bloody action that has happened this war: but as there are no accounts ſufficiently particular at this time, ſhall collect what is moſt to be depended on and pen it on ſeparate piece of paper to incloſe in this.

P. S. the 18th of April. Having procured a news paper of this date, I incloſe it herein, and refer you to it for the beſt account of the action between the French and Engliſh fleets, that can be at preſent obtained. Would only obſerve, that count de Graſſe ſaved an immenſely rich fleet which he had under his protection, and then purſued his originally intended courſe, to join the Spaniſh fleet to leeward."

From the Martinico Gazette, April 18.

M. De Graſſe having held the Engliſh fleet at bay during the night between the 8th and 9th, in the channel of Dominique, covered the merchant ſhips by his grand manœuvres, and by that means gave them time enough to make their eſcape. The 9th in the morning the two van guards were engaged, 15 French againſt 18 Engliſh ſhips, the main body of the two fleets being not near enough to engage. The Cato, commanded by M. Framond, ſuſtained, with the greateſt firmneſs, the fire from three Engliſh ſhips; near 50 men were killed and wounded, and ſhe was ſoon diſengaged by the Triumphant and Pluto. The Engliſh left us the field of battle, and appeared infinitely more damaged than we were. The Cato proceeded to Guadaloupe to repair, and the next day was followed by the Jaſon, who had ſuffered by the Zele's running on board her; this laſt ſhip having alſo run on board the Ville de Paris in the night between the 11th and 12th, her mizen-maſt and bow-ſprit were carried away, and not being able to manœuvre, would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, if Count de Graſſe had not ordered the frigate Aſtrea to go and take her in tow.

The Engliſh in that moment crouded all their ſails towards the damaged ſhips: our General to ſave them, made a ſignal for the whole fleet to bear down upon the enemy, and to attack them at piſtol ſhot: that judicious manœuvre at the time when we had but 30 ſhips againſt 37, was immediately executed with the greateſt intrepidity; the Count de Graſſe ſat the example, he cut off the Engliſh line, and carried every thing before him that lay expoſed to the fire of his artillery. The two fleets being becalmed, were mixed together, and fought with unexampled bravery from 7 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening; the ſhips were engaged the greateſt part of the time yard-arm and yard-arm. The ſhip of war le Glorieux, engaged by three of the enemy, two of which were three deckers, was taken, being entirely diſmaſted, and juſt ready to ſink; the Engliſh, after taking her out of the line, ſet fire to her, and ſhe blew up.

We ſhall go no further in lamenting the ſad effects of war, but wait for the well authenticated account of this memorable and bloody day. We have but this moment the certainty of the deplorable ſituation in which the two fleets were left at the end of the action, and we know only that during this bloody engagement, a number of Engliſh ſhips were ſeen in a bad condition going before the wind: That on the 13th, the two fleets were ſeen off Guadaloupe, 13 leagues diſtant from each other, that the convoy paſt by Baſſeterre for St. Domingo in the night between the 9th and 10th, under the eſcort of the Sagittaire and the Experiment, and except the loſs of the Glorieux, the Engliſh ſhips have ſuffered much more damage than ours.

P. S. It appears by the laſt letters from Guadaloupe, that our fleet ſtood for St. Domingo; and that the Engliſh were endeavouring, on Monday laſt, to gain Antigua: They add, that the frigate Richmond, after having towed the Glorieux for ſome time, ſaved her crew, and then ſet her on fire.

Sunday arrived a ſchooner bound from Jamaica to Barbadoes with diſpatches,---prize to the Deane.

The Deane has alſo taken another prize and ſent her to the Capes. Her cargo, 10,000l. ſterling in dry goods.

A celebrated French engineer hath preſented new plans for the ſiege of Gibraltar, and they begin to flatter themſelves with a happy ſucceſs.—The Spaniſh fleet of 40 ſail of the line, hath been joined by three 3 deckers, and 2 of 64. M. de la Motte Picquet, was ſeparated from the French ſquadron off Cape Finiſterre, with a diviſion of 4 veſſels with deſign to intercept the convoy bound to Jamaica; and M. de Guichen, with a reinforcement of 10 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, was to cruize of Madeira, to wait for another fleet.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, April 16.

"Now for news—The Engliſh fleet were ſeen ſince the action trying to beat up to Antigua, 7 ſhips were wholly diſmaſted, with their ſhears up raiſing jury maſts, about 15 more with part of their maſts gone, and about 14 or 15 more only able to form a line.

"The French were ſeen to paſs St. Kitts not half ſo much damaged as the enemy, and bound to join Don Cordova, the Spaniſh admiral with 17 ſhips, now lying off Cape Tiberoon, on an expedition, ſuppoſed by many to be to America, but by ſome to Jamaica: they ſay the action has been the moſt barbarous and fierce ever fought. Rodney declared before he ſailed, he would loſe his whole fleet or deſtroy the French before they joined the Spaniſh; they calm took them, and they did not get ſeparated for three days, they lay yard-arm and yard-arm, from 6 in the morning till 7 in the afternoon, officers firing at each other with their piſtols. The French had 6500 troops divided in their ſhips. The Engliſh could get no advantage by there being no wind and the ſlaughter great on both ſides."

Extract of another letter from Martinique, April 17, 1782.

"I ſuppoſe you will be anxious for the news, as every one here trembles for the event, but there is no particulars come to hand; it is ſuppoſed to be the moſt ſevere action ever fought, as they have been at it for three days; the French with 33 ſail of the line, and the Engliſh with 39. The French would not have engaged had not one of their ſhips loſt her bowſprit, and could not keep the line to windward, and therefore count de Graſſe ordered all to engage, and it has been almoſt a calm for this week, ſo that they could not ſeparate: the French admiral had 3 Engliſh ſhips on him from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, yard-arm and yard-arm; he had diſmaſted two of them when the frigate came away; but the accounts are ſo various that we can depend on nothing:—the French had one ſhip burnt by themſelves, and I believe one or two ſunk, and ſeveral diſmaſted.

"Rodney's ſhip it is ſaid is ſunk by the French admiral, and two or three more blown up and burnt, and almoſt all the reſt diſmaſted; but at any rate, there has been ſeen from the ſhore ſeveral ſhips to burn, ſeveral to ſink and two blow up of one ſide or the other; the French had the advantage in having ſeven or 8000 men on board, and a very cloſe action, and ſmooth water, and they could not be out manœuvred in a calm."

The fleet under convoy of the count de Graſſe, bound from Martinico for the Leeward iſlands, when he fell in with admiral Rodney, conſiſted of 270 ſail, and was ſaid to be the richeſt fleet that ever ſailed from that iſland; and by the good conduct of the count every one of them eſcaped from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Elwell, who arrived at Cape Ann, laſt Friday, in 19 days from Martinique, confirms the above, and further adds, that the whole of the fleets were engaged the ſecond day after meeting; that the count de Graſſe and admiral Rodney were ſo near each other, that the cannon of the count's ſhip ſet admiral Rodney's on fire, which was conſumed; aad that Rodney took himſelf on board one of the frigates during the remainder of the engagement.

'Tis reported, he alſo brings an account, that only two hands were ſaved out of the Glorieux.

B A L T I M O R E, May 23.

Yeſterday afternoon, a ſmall ſchooner, belonging to Oxford, on the Eaſtern Shore of this ſtate, arrived here from St. Euſtatius.

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatius, dated the 20th and 30th of laſt month, received by the ſchooner mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

"There has been two naval engagements between the fleets of admiral Rodney and count de Graſſe. The firſt was laſt Tueſday week, when the French had 33 ſhips of the line, and the Engliſh 37. In this engagement the French had the beſt. The laſt was yeſterday week, a very bloody engagement, laſted from eight o'clock in the morning to ſunſet, the victory doubtful the whole day, the Engliſh having a ſuperior number of ſhips. It is ſaid the Ville de Paris is taken, (count de Graſſe a priſoner) and two other ſhips, one blown up and two diſmaſted of his fleet. The Engliſh had ſeven diſmaſted; but as the accounts are from the Antigua paper, by a letter from an officer on board the fleet, and we have not received any ſuch accounts as yet, it is not impoſſible but there may be errors. This account adds, that count de Graſſe had 450 men killed on board his own ſhip, and was a priſoner on board admiral Hood's ſhip, to whom he ſurrendered. I am confident a moſt deſperate engagement has happened, and I firmly believe both ſides have had hard fate; but do think the accounts are as yet imperfect. The French fleet was intended for leeward, generally ſuppoſed for Jamaica. Count Dillon left this a week paſt for leeward, to command the army of 12,000 at St. Domingo, all ready for embarkation. The Spaniards have 15,000 more, and a large fleet of the line."

"April 30, 1782.

"Since writing the foregoing, I have had the peruſal of an Antigua Gazette, from which I have taken the following extracts, viz.

"St. John's, Antigua, April 17, 1782.

"On Friday laſt, the 12th inſtant, at 7 in the morning, the Britiſh fleet, under the command of the admirals Rodney and Hood, came to action with the French fleet under admiral de Graſſe, in the channel between Dominica, Martinico and Guadaloupe.

"This glorious action was fought with equal fury on both ſides, but fortune gave the victory to the Britiſh; whoſe thunder has dealt ſuch perdition among the French fleet, as will undoubtedly make them lay aſide all thoughts of freſh enterpriſes for ſome time to come.

"The Ville de Paris, on board of which was admiral de Graſſe, of 110 guns and 1300 men, ſtruck to the brave ſir Samuel Hood, in the Barfleur of 90 guns, after three quarters of an hour engagement; 500 men and upwards killed on board the French admiral. Le Glorieux, 74 guns, 750 men, and 150 troops, had 235 men killed and wounded. The Hector, 74 guns, 750 men, and 150 troops, taken. The Cæſar, 74 guns, 750 men, and 150 troops, was taken, but by ſome unhappy accident took fire, after taking poſſeſſion, and conſumed: we had a lieutenant and 10 men on board, making in all 911 ſouls, all periſhed, except 30 taken off the wreck. The Ardent, of 64 guns, 600 men, 100 troops on board, is taken. The Diadem, of 74 guns, 750 men, 150 troops, was ſunk, and every ſoul periſhed.

"Our known loſs in killed 230, and wounded 759. Two of our ſhips had not given in the liſt of killed and wounded when theſe diſpatches left the fleet. Captain Blair of the Anſon, and Baine of the Alfred, killed; 11 lieutenants ditto; lord Robert Manners's leg ſhot off, and otherways wounded; gone home in the expreſs. Captain Savage of the Hercules wounded. Rodney writes, had he had two hours more day-light, very few would have eſcaped."—Thus far Engliſh accounts.——Now let us remark: 1ſt, The action certainly was continued the whole day; and every body knows in what manner admirals are ſeconded: How then could it be poſſible the French admiral could be captured in ſo ſhort a time as three quarters of an hour? 2d, How then could it be poſſible, when they acknowledge the action was fought with equal fury on both ſides, that their loſs in kill'd ſhould not be one half of what the admiral's ſhip loſt alone? How could it be poſſible their whole loſs ſhould be ſo few, even leaving out two ſhips not giving in their accounts? Will not the whole world judge it falſe? But why were not theſe two ſhips accounts added? Perhaps they were either taken or ſunk. But let me add all the accounts we are able to collect on the French ſide, that can be called authentic (and you will find we are yet in a delemma for the real truth): The firſt is, two ſhips put into Guadaloupe during the the action, and were out again before it ended: they were inſtantly refitted, and ſailed in a few hours to join the fleet. Second, a cutter, attendant on Admiral de Graſſe, who kept in the fleet till late in the afternoon, when ſhe received a broadſide from one of the Engliſh ſhips, that tore her in ſuch a manner, carrying away all her quarters down to the bends, as obliged her to run for Grenada; her captain reports, that after leaving the fleet (ſtill engaged) about eight at night (the fleet ſtill in ſight) he ſaw a ſhip on fire, and afterwards blew up. Third account is, a letter from the marquis de Bouille, who writes the commandant of St. Kitts: "Herewith I encloſe you compte de Graſſe's letter of the 13th, giving me account of the battle fought the day before, which had been very ſevere, and that he had loſt a great number of men: that admiral le Motte Picquet had arrived at St. Domingo with 16 ſail of the line and 8000 troops, whom he was haſtening to join, and urges me to haſten all I can. This moment I embark on board a frigate for that purpoſe. You may depend the Engliſh fleet has had a very ſevere blow; and not being in condition to return to windward, have gone for Jamaica."—— Yeſterday arrived a prize ſchooner from Antigua, taken by the people on board (Americans, of Salem and Virginia, with a Frenchman) bound for Carolina, loaded with rum and ſugar, and which left Antigua the night before, at ſun-down; they all declare, that when the above account was publiſhed, no ſhip had arrived, nor had there been a ſingle ſhip of the king's there for a month; a brig of the king's was there, and lay there conſtantly to preſs men, but no other; nor had they any confirmation then, the 28th, ſixteen days after the battle.

"We have certain accounts both fleets are gone to leeward, ſo that you will probably receive the true account on the American continent from St. Domingo, as ſoon, if not ſooner, than we ſhall here."

St. J O H N's (Antigua) April 20.

No account of the operations of our victorious fleet, ſubſequent to the brilliant affair of the 12th inſtant, has yet come to hand. They have, no doubt, purſued the flying enemy, who were, as we learn from various quarters, ſo much ſcattered, and many of them ſo deplorably crippled, that we may reaſonably hope ſome will be overtaken. Two of them were ſeen, by ſeveral perſons on board a veſſel coming up from St. Croix, to paſs the road of Baſſeterre, at St. Chriſtophers, on this day ſe'nnight, being the day after the laſt action. One of theſe (ſuppoſed to be the St. Eſprit) ſeemed to be ſo exceedingly diſabled, that there was a neceſſity for the other, which was apparently in good order, to ſtick cloſe by her. We ſhall anxiouſly expect the ſequel of the late glorious ſucceſſes.

It muſt give pleaſure to many of our readers to know, that Lord Cronſtoun, was the officer pitched upon by Admiral Rodney, to be the bearer of his laſt important diſpatches to government. His Lordſhip went home in the Andromache frigate, which paſſed this road on the morning of the 16th inſtant.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *May* 29.

By ſeveral veſſels which arrived here yeſterday afternoon from New-Providence we learn, that that Iſland capitulated on the 7th inſtant to the arms of his Catholic Maieſty; the inhabitants are allowed eighteen months to remove themſelves and property, and thoſe remaining on the Iſland after that time are to become ſubjects to the King of Spain.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, May* 27, 1782.

THE Council, taking into conſideration the ſtate of the frontiers, *Ordered*, That the Act, intituled "An Act to enable the "Supreme Executive Council to negotiate ſuch loans as may be "neceſſary to procure a ſufficient ſum of money for the defence "of the frontiers of this State, and the ſupport of civil government," be publiſhed; and that the Treaſurer of the State be authoriſed to receive from any perſon or perſons, all ſuch ſum and ſums of money, as he, ſhe or they, reſpectively, ſhall lend to the State, for the purpoſes expreſſed in the ſaid law, and give his certificate for the ſame, to be paid with intereſt thereupon, at ſix per centum per annum, agreeably to the ſaid law: Provided, That that no leſs ſum than Five Pounds be received from any one perſon.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

The Preſident and Council have made the following promotions in the militia, viz.

Brigadier-General Potter and Brigadier-General Irvine to be Major-Generals. James Williamſon, Perſifor Frazer, Daniel Hiefter, junr. and Frederick Watt, Eſquires to be Brigadier-Generals.

The Liſt of Prizes drawn in the Fourth Claſs of the United States Lottery, is now in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed with all poſſible Speed.

A further SALE of the PUBLIC LOTS

of this City, for the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-Houſe, on THURSDAY next, the 30th of May, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon. A plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt Sales, except the time of payment, which is as follows----One Eighth Part to be paid within One Week after ſale, the remaining Seven Eighths within Twelve Months after Sale.

N. B. There is likewiſe to be Sold, at the ſame time and place, A Lot of 10 acres and perches on State-Iſland, on the ſame terms as above. May 27, 1782.

The LAWS enacted in the laſt

Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania will be publiſhed on Saturday next by the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1782.

P E R U V I A N B A R K,

Of the beſt Quality, by the Scron or leſs Quantity,
To be SOLD, at the moſt reaſonable Rate,
By S H A R P D E L A N Y,
At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets.
Alſo a neat Aſſortment of D R U G S. as uſual.

T O B E S O L D,
By THOMAS RANDALL and Co.
In Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,
A few Boxes WINDOW GLASS, TIN in Caſks and Boxes,
Alſo a variety of DRY GOODS.

To be SOLD by
PHILIP CLUMBERG,
On the North ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,
A Quantity of the beſt Velvet Sponge,
Of different Sizes.

F O R S A L E,

A TRACT of LAND, on both ſides the South Anna, in Louiſa county, containing between 2 and 3000 acres, a conſiderable quantity of it low and flat ground; the whole lies well, of good quality for grain and tobacco, well watered, and a fine healthy ſituation. On the river is an excellent griſt-mill, with two pair of beſt ſtones, and two boulting-cloths, fit for manufacturing and country work, and is well accuſtomed; alſo a good ſaw-mill adjoining, and plenty of timber for ſawing; a dwelling-houſe, 32 by 28 feet, with four rooms below and four above-ſtairs, five fire-places and a brick cellar, all done in the beſt manner; a large ſpinning-houſe, with a brick chimney, a kitchen with a double chimney, a malt-houſe and malt-kiln, of brick, with a brick chimney in each, very conveniently fixed, and a great variety of other convenient houſes, as will be ſeen, no doubt, by the purchaſer. The ſeat lies 40 miles from Richmond, and 45 from Page's. There is a great quantity of ground well adapted for meadow, and eight or ten acres already cleared; the land is natural for graſs, and in the ſeaſon is beautifully overſpread with clover and other graſs. Tobacco, Caſh and Negroes will be taken in payment, as ſhall be agreed on.

JOHN TODD.

N. B. The ſituation is convenient for trade, and alſo for a public houſe; there are above 300 acres cleared and in good condition for farming.

New-Mills, May 13, 1782.

Hanover townſhip, Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS a certain JOSEPH WEAVER, of Fair-Haven, Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey, hath inſerted in the Gazette, that I have obtained in a fraudulent manner from him, Two NOTES, for Eight Pounds Five Shillings each, bearing date the 15th of April laſt, one payable in three months after date, the other in ſix. Theſe are to certify that his accuſation is falſe and groundleſs: The purport of theſe notes was in conſequence of a horſe ſold ſaid Weaver, which bargain I will make appear by a ſubſtantial witneſs, at the time theſe notes ſhall become due, as I am determined to proſecute him according to law for his falſe accuſation.

JOHN MIRES.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 20th of May inſt. from the ſubſcribers, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, two horſe creatures, one a black horſe, five years old, with ſome white hairs interſperſed all over him, marked on the near ſide about the middle of his ribs, occaſioned by a hurt; the other a bay mare, about nine years old, with an irregular ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white; they are both middle ſized, and marked by the gears with drawing. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures and thief, ſo that the owners get them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the horſe, and Four for the mare, paid by MATTHEW BOYD,
GEORGE BOYD.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt day of May, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be nine years old, near 14 hands high; ſhe has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail, her mane hangs each ſide her neck; trots and paces, but moſt natural to the pace. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC GRANT. *May* 25, 1782.

Reading, May 13, 1782.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Commons near this town, the 10th day of this inſtant, a bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, branded T on each ſhoulder, has a ſhort tail, is in good order, about 5 years old, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and brings her to John Hartman, tavern-keeper, in Reading, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ſaid HARTMAN, or ANDREW NELSON.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1782.

WHEREAS my wife M A R Y, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and carried off money and cloathing to a conſiderable amount, and being apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt, I therefore forewarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting from the day of the date hereof.

A D A M T A Y L O R.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe indebted by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand or otherwiſe, to the Eſtate of JOHN BROWN, late of Lower Chicheſter, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, they are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, within the limited time of two months from the date hereof, and thoſe that do not will be excluded the benefit thereof. DANIEL BROWN, &)
April 29, 1782. JOHN BROWN, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, hearty NEGROE LAD,

About 16 years of age, has had the Small Pox; is sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry, formerly called Nelson's Ferry, but lately called M'Call's Ferry, known to be the readiest and quickest passage on all Susquehanna, is kept by the subscribers; where due attendance, late and early, for all passengers, waggons, &c. will be given by

THOMAS SNODGRASS, and
JOSEPH RUSSELL.

¶

N. B. Said ferry is known to be the main leading road from all the lower counties to York and Carlisle, and the back parts westward.

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

A REPORT being generally circulated through the city and county within two weeks last past, that I had declined soliciting the interest of my friends to be on the return with Colonel Will, as Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, at the ensuing election, I take this early opportunity of informing the gentlemen, that I still continue my intentions of soliciting my friends for said office at the expiration of Colonel Will's time, which, if my fellow citizens think worthy of, will be esteemed and acknowledged a favour done,

Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,
BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, Lieut. Col.
2d Bat. P. C. Militia.

Frankford, May 17, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

One Eighth of the Ship St. JAMES,

Together with forty-five Hogsheads of TOBACCO on Board.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE GIRL, about 17 years of age, has had the small-pox, and is fit for town or country work. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

Easton in Northampton county, May 15, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of NICHOLAS FOX, in Allen-Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A certain tract of improved LAND, situate in Penn township, bounded by the Lands of William Myer and others, and containing 200 acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling-house, barn and stables; late the property of Joseph Jamison; seized and taken in Execution, by ¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JOHN KEARSLEY, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have just demands against said estate to make them known, without delay, to the subscriber. Persons having any of the deceased's effects, books or writings in their possession, are requested to deliver them to

¶ 4w. HILARY BAKER, jun. Administrator.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, in the night of the 6th of this instant May, a dark Bay HORSE, 7 years old, about 15 hands and 1 inch high, with a small star, and a small snip, branded on the near shoulder with the letters G E, the near hind foot white above the pastern joint, a natural trotter. Whoever secures said Horse and Thief, so that the owners gets his horse, and the thief is brought to Justice, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN SHAW.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 5th of May, from the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, about a mile from Mr. Ogden's Bridge, on Schuylkill, a half blooded dark Bay GELDING, near 16 hands high, four years old, trots and canters well, not branded; a star in his forehead and a white spot between the star and nostrils, a little white spot at the root of each ear, the two fore and the near hind foot white, and part of his leg white, the off hind foot supposed to have a small white ring round the upper edge of the hoof. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures him in any goal in this State, so that he may be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROSE. ¶

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, near the Crooked-Billet, in the night of the 16th of this instant, A black GELDING, 15 hands high, shod before, well made, 8 years this grass, has a star and snip, a thick mane and bushy tail, paces, trots and canters, and of a middling carriage. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only.

May 18, 1782. ¶ JOSEPH FOLWELL.

WAS taken up trespassing in the inclosure of the subscriber, in Marcus-Hook, A dark bay HORSE, supposed to be nine or ten years old, shod all round, his off hind foot white, with a small star in his forehead. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JOHN CRAWFORD, in Marcus-Hook. ‖ May 20, 1782.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,

A large Assortment of Merchandize,

as usual; also HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ t b c 3 mo.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be discontinued for the future, except on particular occasions.

TANNED LEATHER, unfinished, the subscriber wants to purchase, such as soal, harness and upper leather, horse hides, kips, calf and other skins of all kinds. Any person having such to sell, will please to apply to WILLIAM PERKINS, in Fifth-street, three doors above Market-street, Philadelphia.

Said Perkins has for sale a good new CHAISE. ¶ 3 m.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday, April 15th, 1782. A. M.

On Motion,

THE petition of John Morris (read the 22d of December last) was read the second time: Whereupon *Ordered*, That the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of his petition, on giving previous notice in the public newspapers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

IN pursuance of the above Order, NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the petitioner intends to prefer a bill to the Honorable House of Assembly, to supply the defect in the chain of Title to a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being in the township of West-Whiteland, in the county of Chester, bounded by lands of John Cuthbert, Morris Zook and others; containing fifty acres and one half of land.

Easton, May 7, 1782. ¶ JOHN MORRIS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

Plumstead township, Bucks county, May 6, 1782.

STOLEN last night from the subscriber, a black HORSE, full 15 hands high, well made, has a bald face, pretty wide in his forehead and narrow downwards, and turns over his left nostril and part of his under lip, the inside of one hind foot white to the footlock joint, and a strip of hair off the hinder part of both, above the footlocks, occasioned by the scratches, old shoes before; he trots and canters well, and served last fall in the Bucks county troop of militia light horse. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN FELL.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

At their STORE in Front-street, a few doors below Arch-street, have for SALE,

A LARGE Assortment of super and superfine Broadcloths of most Colours,
Scarlet, blue, green, buff, white, purple and Cloth coloured Rattinets,
Blue, brown and Cloth coloured Shalloons,
Blue, brown, green and Cloth coloured Durants,
Green, blue and Claret coloured Silk Serges,
Laval Linens,
Brown Coating,
Jean, Fustian and Corduroy,
Black Serge Denim,
Black Calimanco,
White corded Dimities,
White Flannels,
Sewing Needles, best Sort,
Spectacles and Combs,
Womens purple Gloves and Mitts,
Womens coloured Beaver and white Kid Gloves,
Coarse and fine Cambricks and Lawns,

A few Pieces of damaged Russia Sheeting, to be sold cheap,
Jesuits Bark in Bottles,
Camphor,
Epsom and Glauber's Salts,
Two elegant hanging Brass Compasses, for Ships Cabins,
Sewing Silks, buff, white, Straw Colour, light Colours and Cloth Colours,
Coarse and fine white Threads,
Twist of the best Quality, most Colours,
White and Orange Colour Sarsnet Ribbons,
Jaconet, Cossae and Book Muslins,
Striped border Gauze and Kenting Handkerchiefs,
White Half Ell Sarsnets,
A small Chest of best Hyson Tea,
A new Copper Still, containing 50 Gallons, with a Worm,
A large Screw Jack for stowing Ships Holds.

ALSO,

BURLINGTON PORK, of the best Quality, in Barrels,
HOGS LARD, in Kegs,
GAMMONS, in Barrels,
LOGWOOD, by the Ton,
SPANISH BROWN and YELLOW OKER, in Kegs,
Coarse SALT, in Barrels.

To be SOLD, a GROUND-RENT of Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings per Annum, well secured.

To be LETT, a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE on Zane's-street, adjacent to the upper End of Market-street; the Coach-house is calculated for running in two Carriages abreast; the Stable has Room for six Horses.

A VACANT LOT, to be lett for a small Term of Years, situate on Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, 33 Feet on Market-street, and in Depth 320 Feet.

This Place might suit a Rope-maker, or any Person wanting to erect Sheds for the Reception of Carriages, being adjacent to several Livery-stables. Apply as above. §

THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire, give this public NOTICE, that by the deed of settlement it is declared, "In case any member or members of this Society shall assign or transfer his, "her or their Polices, such assignment or transfer shall be "brought to the Office to be entered within four weeks next af-"ter such assignment or transfer; and on default thereof, the "benefit of insurance shall be lost," which all concerned are requested to take notice of.

By Order of the Directors,
¶ CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

Newtown, Bucks county, May 7, 1782.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the sixth of this instant, viz. A lengthy, large, yellowish bay MARE, with a large star in her forehead, 4 years old this grass, between 14 and 15 hands high; supposed to be stolen by a certain Roger M'Daniel, alias Samuel M'Cudden; says he is a Scotchman, and speaks in that dialect; 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, smooth faced, short black hair, with a lightish coatee, reddish coloured waistcoat, leather breeches and linsey leggins; he had likewise a yellowish coloured coat, with overalls fringed; he had two passes, one signed by Col. John Taylor and Brigadier Samuel Cary, the other signed by a Magistrate in Loudon county, State of Virginia, but the name of the signer forgot. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare again and the thief brought to justice and convicted, shall have SIX POUNDS REWARD, and reasonable charges, or FOUR POUNDS for the mare only, paid by ¶ THOMAS JANNEY.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Williston, Chester county, a large black HORSE, supposed to be full 15 hands high, with a blaze down his face, bearing to the nigh side, the off hind foot white, with some saddle marks, paces, trots and canters well, has a short curled mane and tail, and is nine years old this grass. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that he is brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by ISAAC YARNALL.

WHEREAS many of the purchasers of the City Lots are now about fencing them in, the Street Commissioners therefore give this public NOTICE to all such, that they do not inclose any of the public streets, lanes or alleys; and all persons who have any part of the public streets, lanes or alleys fenced in, are hereby directed to have them opened, otherwise the Street Commissioners will be under the necessity of having it done themselves.

Signed, by Order of the Board,
Philad. May 10, 1782. JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

An entire NEW WORK.

Now selling at BELL's book-store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia [*Price One Dollar.*]

THE REAL and GENUINE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A COMEDY, acted, with bursts of APPLAUSE, at the Theatres in London and Dublin.

Written by RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDEN, Esq;

Hold the Mirror up to Nature, and shew Vice its own Image.

LIKEWISE,

Another entire new work, now selling at BELL's book-store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

[*Price One Dollar.*]

The REVOLUTION *of* AMERICA,

By the ABBE RAYNAL.

Author of the philosophical and political history of the establishments and commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

ALSO,

Variety of curious and useful BOOKS, in history, divinity, voyages, travels, plays, novels and entertainment, with Latin and Greek classics, &c. &c. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

Bookbinder, Bookseller and Stationer,

At his HOUSE, in Front-street, next door to the Coffee-House,

WRITING-PAPER of all sizes and qualities,
Wrapping-paper,
Blank-Books, ruled and unruled, of all sizes and qualities,
Pewter Ink-Stands and Pewter Ink-Chests, of all sizes,
Pocket Ink-horns, polished & unpolished,
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WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors, that they cannot obtain the Taxes due on sundry Estates, viz.

A Lot of Ground, situate in North ward, belonging to Peter Gaskell's estate.

Sundry Lots of Ground, situate in Dock ward (south part) belonging to Peter Gaskell's estate.

A Lot of Ground, situate in Upper Delaware ward, said to belong to Gibb Jones and others.

Ten Acres of Land, situate in West Northern-Liberties, belonging to Caleb Foulk's estate.

One and a half Acre of ditto, in ditto, on Germantown road, belonging to persons unknown.

Nineteen Acres of Land in ditto, belonging to George Croughan's estate.

Eleven Acres of Land, in ditto, said to belong to Captain Thomas Reed.

Two vacant Lots in ditto, on the north side of Green-street; owners unknown.

Twenty-five Acres of Land, situate in Blockley township, known by the name of Wilson's land.

One hundred Acres of Land and Dwelling, situate in Lower Dublin township, belonging to John Dungan.

Twenty-seven Acres of Land, situate in Germantown township, belonging to Abraham Jones.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the said owners, their attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estates, on or before the 27th day of July, next ensuing the date hereof, the premises, or such parts thereof respectively, will be sold, as may be sufficient to pay all taxes due and reasonable charges.

April 22, 1782. GUNNING BEDFORD, JOHN BAKER, NATHAN GIBSON. } Commissioners.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, an old dark bay or brown HORSE, with a small star and a remarkable little tail, paces, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 21, 1782. ¶ JOSEPH YATES.

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